

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE COWLES BILL.

IS REPORTED BACK TO THE HOUSE
BY MR. RANDALL.

AND MILLS SAYS HE WILL FIGHT IT.

The Provisions of the Bill Briefly Outlined
The Probability of Its Passage—
News in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—[Special.]—The appropriations committee this morning decided, by a vote of 10 to 4, to report back the Cowles tobacco bill with amendments to include a repeal of the tax on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. Those voting in favor of the bill were Randall, Clements, Campbell, Gay, Cannon, Ryan, Butterworth, Long, McCombs and Henderson. Those voting against it were Forney, Foran, Sayers and Rice. Mr. Forney will report the Cowles bill, as it stands as a substitute for the report of the committee.

Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to report the bill to the house this afternoon, but Mr. Mills objected, and the report goes over until tomorrow. The ways and means committee will probably also report tomorrow. Mr. Mills says he will fight the bill reported from the appropriations committee. However, seventy democrats have pledged themselves to support the Randall bill, which is the one reported by the appropriations committee, and there will be a great effort made to rush it through. It is going to be a bitter battle, and either the ways and means committee or their democratic opponents led by Mr. Randall must go down in defeat. The ways and means men will have the speaker on their side.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, said he intended to prepare a minority report for presentation to the house. He said: "I am opposed to reducing the surplus by taking off the tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes until we have first reduced the customs duties on the necessities of life. I believe that the people ought to have a reduction of the taxes on the necessities of life, such as salt, lumber, cotton, cotton bagging, farming implements and clothing. I believe that cigars and cheroots are luxuries, that the masses of the people have no interest in them and that such things ought to bear a heavy tax, so as to relieve the necessities of life from taxation so far as may be possible." As there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the measure of privilege which the revenue bill will possess, which may later bring on

A CONFLICT ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE between the ways and means and appropriations committees, it might be well to state the position of the minority report of the house. While it does not contend that any committee other than that on ways and means is privileged to report a revenue bill at any time, it holds that under the rules when a bill is once reported and placed on the calendar, it will itself be privileged and that motion may at any time be made to go into committee of the whole to consider revenue bills. To do this in regard to the tobacco bill it would be necessary for the house to lay aside any revenue bill preceding it on the calendar, and if the ways and means committee should anticipate the report of the committee on appropriations by reporting another tariff bill.

THE SHAPE OF THE BILL.

Formal action on the bill was to strike out sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, and to substitute sections 1 and 2 of Mr. Randall's tariff bill, introduced last session, and also to strike out sections 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16 of the Cowles bill. In the shape in which it will be reported, the bill provides that after July 1st next, all laws now in force, whereby farmers and producers of tobacco are restricted in the sale and disposition of such, and have placed a heavy internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, and special taxes required by law to be paid by the manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and manufacturers of snuff and cigars, shall be repealed. It is provided also that a DRAWBACK EQUAL TO THE TAX shall be paid on unbroken factory packages in the hands of manufacturers and dealers when the law takes effect, and the redemption at a pro rata valuation of special tax stamps.

The second section provides that all internal revenue taxes on tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes shall be repealed on July 1st, next, but that no drawback shall be allowed upon such articles entered for export on or after that date. A proviso declares that all laws now in force shall remain in force until a general act respecting all to all effects committed or liabilities incurred, or rights accruing or accrued prior to the date when the repeal of taxes shall take effect.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS.

Another section provides for the abolition of minimum punishment wherever prescribed for violations of the internal revenue laws, with leave for the court to impose any fine or punishment within the maximum. It also provides that warrants for arrests shall be returnable before a competent judicial officer nearest the place of arrest, who shall have exclusive authority to make a necessary examination, bail, discharge or commit the prisoner (excepting the Indian territory).

United States courts are also given authority to appoint commissioners wherever necessary. The remaining sections forbid the destruction or mutilation of seized distilled apparatus, and authorizes the United States judges to issue process orders for the comfort of persons whose life or health is endangered by close confinement.

Provision is finally made for the abolition of all offices for the collection of revenues which are cut off by the bill.

Remembered by the Gridiron Club.

The Post stirred up quite a sensation here by printing the following this morning:

The manner in which the writers of the press have treated the president, notwithstanding his dislike of the profession, has had a misleading effect on the minds of some people, even within the press itself. The Gridiron Club, which has been instrumental in regard to the president, the chairman of the committee will detect no prejudice against the present occupant of the white house, and might be led to suppose that the members of the press had forced the Post to do this.

A few individuals, however, within the past few days, show that the "Post" is not unkindly of what the president has said, but simply treated him in the best as they have because it was not exact. The Post, however, to the best of my knowledge, by means of a statement they held by their connection with the press of the country. One gentleman, who has been on a number of the presidential committees, has a banner to the president, the members of the club were to be by the members of the Gridiron club the latter part of this month. The idea was hardly more than circulated when the president made his speech.

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The Admission of New States.

The instructions given by the house today to the conference committee on the omnibus territorial bill practically admits north and south Dakota, Washington and Montana to the sisterhood of states. To carry out the provisions of this bill it will now only be necessary for the territories to hold an election—probably in April—to ratify the constitutions, to form new constitutions, when the press

dent will issue a proclamation to admit the territories into the union as states. Eight new senators, and possibly the same number of representatives will, therefore, take their seats in the fifty-first congress, and increase the republican majority in both houses. Owing to the inconsistency of the republican party in this, as well as in many other matters, New Mexico will have to wait a long time before she becomes a state. Although Mr. Seward is going to make a desperate effort to have her admitted by introducing a resolution to that effect on Monday next. There is also pending in congress another omnibus bill providing for the admission of Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona within the next session. The chances are that before 1882 all of the new territories except Utah and Oklahoma, (if made a territory) will become states. As soon as Utah weds off the stain of polygamy from her institutions, she will also be admitted into the union, but until that is done she will keep out.

Governors in Washington.

Colonel R. D. Locke, of Macon, has been appointed a side up the state of Governor Beaver, the marshal of the inaugural procession.

Mr. C. Jenkins and Colonel William L. Scruggs, of Atlanta, have joined the colony of Georgia office-seekers in Washington.

Colonel Scruggs wants a foreign mission.

The organization of republicans of Georgia

have decided to recommend to General Harrison for district attorney in the southern district of Georgia Mr. Marion Erwin, of Macon. They will also recommend Mr. S. A. Darnell for the district attorneyship of the northern district.

It is not probable that either will have opposition.

THE TEXAS INQUIRY.

Senator Coke Shows Up the Character of the Memorials.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The senate proceedings were devoid of general interest.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the president to place General William S. Rosecrans on the retired list as brigadier-general of the regular army. The calendar was cleared of individual pension bills, all of them in consideration, being passed in twelve minutes.

Consideration of the Texas outrage resolution was resumed at 2:25, and Mr. Coke proceeded with his argument against the appropriation. His speech consisted largely of extracts from the testimony to prove the bad character of the three principal witnesses (Hackney, Clegg and Rosecrans) who had been called to the defense of the committee. He expressed his astonishment that the committee should have touched on so loathsome a creature as "Schutz." and yet, he said, "that monster of immorality, that moral leper," had been put at the head of the republican ticket for the highest judicial honor in Washington county.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Without finishing his speech Mr. Coke yielded the floor to Mr. Gibson, who offered resolutions expressing the sorrow of the senate at the death of the late representative from Louisville and recommended to eulogize the life and character of the deceased member.

After appropriate remarks by Messrs. Eustis and Reagan, the senate, at 4:45, as a further mark of respect, adjourned till tomorrow.

CHANDLER'S SUCCESSOR.

General Gilman Marston Appointed United States Senator.

EXETER, N. H., February 15.—General Gilman Marston has been tendered and accepted the appointment of United States senator by Governor Sawyer from the 1st of March until the legislature in June provides for the next six years term. His political career began in 1845, when he was chosen to the legislature, and he was three times re-elected. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1850 he was a representative, serving two years. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was appointed colonel of the Second New Hampshire regiment, and was promoted quickly to brigadier-general. In 1855 he was elected to a second term in congress. Since 1872 his services in the legislature have been almost continuous, and he has been a leader on the republican side.

A VERY CLOSE RACE.

A Change of One Vote Would Decide the Senatorship in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 15.—There was a deal of excitement in the joint assembly today. In taking the vote for senator, President Carr, of the senate, announced upon the floor of the house that he would now cast his vote for General Goff for United States senator. Kirk, who has cast votes for some laborite heretofore, also declared himself for Goff. Horr, the other union laborite, cast his vote for Kennedy, and will remain with him hereafter. Kennedy will remain with him.

Missouri's 42, Kennedy's 42, W. T. T. 1: who had a number of votes necessary to a choice 43. The election of Kennedy as senator now hangs on Dorr, who is a democrat, but who is bitter against Kennedy.

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NOT AN AMENDMENT, BUT AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT BILL

IS WHAT THE COMMITTEE SAY

About the Senate Substitute for the Mills
Bill—A Constitutional Point To
be Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Mr. Mills, of Texas, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the Mills tariff bill, with the senatorial amendment, and by direction of the speaker it is also pending in congress another omnibus bill providing for the admission of Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona within the next session. The chances are that before 1882 all of the new territories except Utah and Oklahoma, (if made a territory) will become states. As soon as Utah weds off the stain of polygamy from her institutions, she will also be admitted into the union, but until that is done she will keep out.

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PARNELL'S AUTOGRAPHS.
COMPARED BEFORE THE COMMISSION IN LONDON.

Testimony of an Employee of the Times—Who Proclaimed the Alleged Parnell Letters—The Testimony of Witnesses.

London, February 15.—Mr. Parnell was present at today's session of the Parnell commission. Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, was further cross-examined. He offered in evidence a schedule of all signatures of Mr. Parnell that he possessed. He said Mr. Parnell's writing varied considerably, and he produced a letter in which Mr. Parnell's name was written in six different ways.

Presiding Justice Hamner ordered that the letter be photographed.

Continuing, witness denied that he had heard that Piggott and the league clerk he interviewed in Ireland had a grievance against Mr. Parnell. Piggott, he said, had made the statutory declaration that Solicitor Lewis had offered him one thousand pounds if he would swear that he had forged the letters said to have been written by Parnell. The Times paid Piggott only forty or fifty pounds. Witness had Piggott watched and traced him into the company of Labouchere. He paid Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union, altogether three thousand pounds.

WANTED THE GOODS TESTED.

Upon redirect examination, Soames said that no bargain was made, when the letters were first brought to the Times. Their genuineness was to be tested before any payment was made. Soames said Piggott told him of the interview he had with the solicitors and with Labouchere. The latter sent Piggott seventy-one-pound notes, one of the notes had been forwarded. Witness produced a copy of the letter which accompanied it. It had never occurred to witness to ask Piggott how he had acquired it. Neither had he asked Houston. Piggott showed witness a letter from Solicitor Lewis accusing him (Piggott) of having admitted that he had forged the letters and his statement that he had done so in order to satisfy a certain deputation made, in which Piggott detailed all the communications between himself and the solicitor, including the offer of one thousand pounds of Lewis on behalf of Labouchere, if he would swear that he had forged the letters.

A SENSATION IN COURT.

This statement caused a sensation in the courtroom. Soames said that Piggott did not tell him of the correspondence he had with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, regarding the letters. He had never heard of this correspondence until he heard it mentioned in court last evening.

Besides Ingles, Soames said, the Times engaged Birch and Ellis as experts. He had given Birch and Ellis a check for £1,000, that Piggott had asked Houston for £5,000 on the ground that it would be impossible for him to live in Dublin after giving evidence for the Times, and that he wanted to make some provision for himself. Witness told him he could not listen to such a suggestion, but that he (Piggott) might rest satisfied that the Times would not be satisfied through his agency in satisfying all the know.

Soames said that a man calling himself Wilson wrote to him offering to give him information. He recognized the writing as that of a man named O'Brien, who was an emissary from Egan to Labouchere. The offer to furnish information was simply a "plant." After that he had O'Brien, who was a laborer, sign a statement. O'Brien was sent to Dublin to see Egan. In Dublin, O'Brien assumed the name of Simeon.

FOLLOWING O'BRIEN.

The men following O'Brien traced him to Labouchere's and Piggott's houses, and then traced Piggott, Solicitor Lewis and Parnell to Labouchere's residence. Witness knew O'Brien as a man who was known in America as Rosentor. It was "Rosentor" who induced Detective Moser with letters, which had been admitted to be forgeries. Kirby was paid 250 pounds to go to America and procure from Sherman the original Parnell letter, a copy of which was given to the Times. Hubhart saw this letter.

Soames was re-examined by Attorney-General Webster and he said there was no bargain whatever with the Times to purchase the letters, and if the Parnell letters were forged then the writing of others signed with the names of Egan, Campbell, Davitt and O'Kelly, of Tyrone, must have been forged. The bodies of six disputed Parnell letters were in the hands of writing of "Campbell."

PARNELL DENOUNCES THE FORGERY.

Mr. Willcock, an employee of the Central News, deposed that in an interview with Parnell on the appearance of his facsimile letter, in 1887, Parnell called the latter as an imputant forger.

Mr. McDonald, manager of the Times, deposed that in 1887, he got five Parnell letters and six Egan letters. He stipulated that their authenticity must be tested before the payment of the price which Houston said he gave for them. When the other letters—those of O'Kelly and Davitt—were tested, he paid Houston 1,780 pounds, the exact sum represented as expended in gaining possession of the letters, Houston declining personal remuneration.

Upon cross-examination witness said he never asked how Houston got the letters.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE DIFFERENCE.

He had been asked about the difference in writing in the body of the letters and in the signatures, and Parnell said that it was the practice of leaders of the movement that one write the letter, another signed it and a third person addressed the envelope.

Witness afterwards ascertained from other sources that that was an actual practice, and that some of the letters were purposely left undated. Egan wrote whole letters himself. The bodies of the Parnell letters were all more or less in the disguised hand, except in one letter dated Kilmainham. This was in the body of the fac simile letter is disguised, but the signature of Parnell is not.

Witness never heard that the letters were offered to other papers, but had heard that documents had been offered to Lord Harrington before they were offered to the Times. Houston gave a sum for the letters, those of Davitt and Davitt—were tested, he paid Houston 1,780 pounds, the exact sum represented as expended in gaining possession of the letters, Houston declining personal remuneration.

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ARTHUR REHAN'S COMEDY COMPANY.

There was a "comedy as is comedy" presented by one of the most famous traveling comedy companies. The attraction is Augustus Daly's most successful comedy, "Nancy & Co." as presented by Mr. Arthur Rehan's company.

This organization has for the past six years represented Daly's famous theater in New York, and is considered a leading comedy company traveling in America today.

Mr. Rehan has the right to produce the latest success from Daly's after their production in New York. They have never more produced than a combination of southern managers induced Mr. Rehan to visit the south, guaranteeing him against loss.

This company has not with universal success, so much that they will always include this in their annual tour. It comprises the best talent available, and an excellent production.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 16, 1889.

A Railroad's Great Work.

The recent trip of President Norton and party over the Louisville and Nashville system is calculated to be of great service to the south. The gentlemen from the north who accompanied him are the largest manufacturers of steel and iron in America, and the testimony of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. H. H. Porter, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Morse is respected wherever iron ore is mined or manufactured. These gentlemen were all surprised at the progress made in the south in the manufacture of iron. The immense deposits of iron ore, and its close proximity to coal and limestone, was specially commented on by each of these gentlemen, and their views clearly indicate their opinion that the south will be a great manufacturing center in the future for steel and iron.

When it is considered that in Alabama alone there is double as much iron made now in one year as was made in all the states of the union in 1840, and that in the south in 1888 there was more iron made than in all the states of the union in 1860, we realize how fast the south is progressing.

The consumption of coal has, of course, greatly increased. The city of Atlanta used in 1870 only two thousand seven hundred tons of coal for all purposes, and in 1888, three hundred thousand tons. So it has increased in all the cities of the south, and a large quantity of this coal comes from the region penetrated by the Louisville and Nashville railroad and its various branches.

The wisdom displayed by President Norton and his associates in locating and building branches through these mineral regions is demonstrated all over Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. In Alabama they have spent in two years over five million dollars in building branches to mines of iron ore and coal, and limestone quarries, and it has contributed more than any one thing to the rapid development of that state, particularly in and around Birmingham.

The liberal policy displayed by the Louisville and Nashville company has made this company many friends in the upper part of the state. Indeed, we doubt if there is a railroad corporation in any state in the union that has as many friends among the people as this road has in the states of Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and it deserves their confidence. Experts in mineral development have been employed to find out where the coal and iron is, and the best engineers have located numerous mines for property owners, and have pointed out how they could be worked to the best advantage. President Norton once or twice a year brings from the north men of influence and wealth to see what is being done along his line. It was not expected that this great outlay would pay at once, but it is a gratifying fact that profitable returns are being made much sooner than they expected. The tonnage on iron alone on the Louisville and Nashville in one year is greater than the whole cotton and hay crop of the United States, and it is constantly increasing each year.

The immense growth of the manufacture of iron along this line has greatly increased other freights, such as corn, hay, meat and other provisions; new towns are constantly springing up and extending, and the materials for building make no insignificant item of revenue to the road.

It is fortunate for the states named that the management of the Louisville and Nashville fell into the hands of good, conservative business men who know how to make the road the instrument of so much good to the people, and it is fortunate for the road that in these states named the demagogues and puffed up by the south toward the north toward the south.

The country is told that the south is so anxious to get rid of the negro that it shoots him down without cause, and tries to run him out of the country, and yet in North Carolina the white people are so anxious to keep the negro with them that they have called out the militia to assist them.

It is to be supposed that people who are so anxious to hold on to the negro as a citizen, a neighbor and a laborer are likely to jump on him and murder him? It is not a reasonable supposition. The people of North Carolina know the negro and they like him. They know his value to the state as a laborer, and they want to keep him with them.

It would seem, therefore, that the negro still has a future before him in the south. Let the republican politicians possess their small souls in patience.

LECARON, the witness in the Parnell case, appears to be the most accomplished perjurer on record. He swore the other day that Senator Jones, of Florida, was regarded as a carpet-bag senator.

An Exaggerated Report.

Several days ago a few white republicans met in Pickens, S. C., in pursuance of the call for a gathering of the old whigs of that state, to discuss the question of white republican organization.

The little Pickens meeting announced that it represented 12,500 white republicans of South Carolina, and assured the republican party that it was going to take the state away from the democracy.

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A Leading Editorial on Dr. McWhaley's strengthening cordial in one of our weekly exchanges is followed by a severe attack on THE CONSTITUTION. This shows versatility, to say the least.

GAIL HAMILTON has recently used her scalpel on Mr. George William Curtis. We believe that if Gail could be induced to wear a bloomer costume she would make an excellent cabinet minister.

The French Spoliation Claims.

Doubtless many of our readers wonder what has become of the French spoliation claims, which they have heard more or less about for many years.

Some people may be under the impression that these claims have been satisfied or are in a fair way to be settled at an early date. This is a mistake. A short time ago the New York Evening Post showed the whole business up in a humorous light, but a summary of the facts presented by our contemporary will strike most persons as a very serious matter.

Generations ago a large number of American merchants were damaged by French cruisers to the extent of millions of dollars. The excuse made by the French was that they could not readily distinguish our vessels from those of the British. Our government took charge of the American claims and bartered them away as a set-off against certain French claims for our violation of treaty obligations in 1778. The United States thus became liable to its citizens for the amount of their just claims against France. But paying the money was another thing. One year a bill would pass the house and fail in the senate, and another year it would pass the senate and be lost in the house. So the game went on for many years, each house professing to be disgusted with the failure of the other house to pass a satisfactory bill. At last the claims went through the court of claims. After this they were included in the annual appropriation bills, and then for some reason or other left out at the last moment.

How long is this game to go on? How

many more generations of anxious claimants will die before the government pays what it owes? There is no sense or justice in shilly-shallying over the matter any longer.

Florida has a board of health. We hope that the board will keep healthy.

The Northern Question.

The "southern question" seems to be very important in modern politics. This is because the republican party is led by a set of pestiferous politicians whose taste for boodle has been more thoroughly cultivated than their taste for statesmanship. If there were any statesmen in that party, we should hear as much of the northern question as of the southern question, and for precisely the same reason, a desire to purify the ballot and secure honest elections.

Every charge that votes in the south are suppressed can be met by the counter charge that the votes at the north are bought by the wholesale, and thus practically suppressed. If there were any statesmen in the republican party the whole question would be discussed from a national and not a sectional point of view.

We make no complaints, however. No matter what the policy of the republican party may be, the south is amply able to take care of itself. It took care of itself during the reconstruction period with the public sentiment and bayonets of the north against it, and it can certainly do so now when the north has discovered that the sectionalism of the republican party is of the Cheap John variety, which is nothing more or less than an effort to stop the industrial development of the south, to drive away capital and natural emigration and to turn this section over to the voodooism of stage.

Gentle republicans, it can't be done!

In Chicago journalism they have what they call the retraction department. This department in some of the papers is presided over by an ex-prize fighter with two lady assistants.

PECKSNIFF SHEPARD'S Mule in Distress

has failed to reach this office for several days. Old man Vanderbilt was evidently correct when he diagnosed Pecksniff's disease.

They Are Here to Stay.

It is a very dull reader, indeed, who has missed the moral conveyed in the news from Goldsboro, North Carolina. This news is to the effect that fifteen hundred negroes, who have contracted to emigrate from that state to the southwest, are waiting for the agent to carry them to their new homes.

The agent, however, is not forthcoming, as may be gathered from the facts which we have printed in our news columns in regard to the matter. It is not stated that the negroes of North Carolina are dissatisfied with any great extent. They desire to emigrate because they have had their feelings wrought up by the eloquence for which railroad agents are famous. Such is the keen and searching qualities of this railroad eloquence that a great many of the negroes are anxious to break the contracts which they have already made with farmers of the neighborhood.

The most significant feature of the whole affair, however, is the fact that the white people most interested are not willing to let the negroes go. The situation offers a curious comment on the criticisms of the republican organ in regard to the feeling in the south toward the north.

The country is told that the south is so anxious to get rid of the negro that it shoots him down without cause, and tries to run him out of the country, and yet in North Carolina the white people are so anxious to keep the negro with them that they have called out the militia to assist them.

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A Matter of Missionaries.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, in giving vent to the animosity which it has long cherished against the south, urges that missionaries be sent "among the savage whites of the south," it insists, "are persistently inhuman and heathenish," and, it adds, "missionaries who are willing to incur the danger of shooting or whipping can find no more needful field of operation in all the world."

By all means let us have an abundance of missionaries to perform the work the Sentinel suggests, but there is one state in the union that cannot spare any to come this way, and that state is Wisconsin. The deplorable condition of the people who live in the timber districts of that state is such as to offer inducements far greater than offered by the south for missionaries to exercise their benevolent work of shedding the light of the gospel and spreading the seeds of moral reformation.

It is said that in the backwoods of Wisconsin the depravity of the hordes of laborers who make their living out of the timber industry is such that the light of Christianity is almost unknown to them as it is to the heathen of the jungles of Africa. Investigation has developed the fact that in certain parts of Wisconsin organizations of men carry on the business of stealing women to trade them into slavery for the vilest purposes. The lowest dens of iniquity thrive in the darkness of this semi-barbaric civilization, and, if the truth were known, the story of the life of these Wisconsin barbarians would surpass in horror the darkest picture of modern civilization.

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IN AND ABOUT ATLANTA.

NEWS THAT IS GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

GENERAL LONGSTREET IN ATLANTA.

The Rainy Weather Keeps People in Doors and Routine News is somewhat Scarce—The Baseball Situation—Ticket Speculation and Other Matters of Interest.

General James Longstreet passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to Gainesville from a visit to Washington city.

General Longstreet was looking exceedingly well, and seemed to be in fine spirits. He was not disposed to talk politics, but in very complimentary terms referred to General Harrison, and said that he was satisfied the new administration would be satisfactory to the entire country.

While in the city the general made his headquarters at the Markham, but did not register. He casually met several friends, to whom he spoke confidentially.

General Longstreet will remain in Gainesville a few days and then return to Washington city. He will visit Detroit, Mich., in the 22nd instant as the honored guest of the Michigan Republican club, and is booked for a short address upon that occasion.

Among the gentlemen who chanced to meet General Longstreet while here were ex-postmaster W. T. B. Wilson and Richard T. Dow, both of whom are great admirers of the old veteran.

TOO WET FOR HIM TO SWIM.

The Weather Prevents That Exhibition—Something About That Tank.

A very interesting feature in "Lost in New York" is the tank in which Captain Soro, clad in his Paul Boyton suit, performs many remarkable feats while swimming, such as cooking, eating, smoking and so on.

The capacity of the whale tank is 60,000 gallons of water and it is seventy-five feet long and thirty wide.

The only stage in the south which has been found to be large enough to accommodate the entire tank is that of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans. The dimensions of tank used at DeVille's is fifty feet long and twelve feet wide and it contains about 40,000 gallons of water, which was pumped into it from a fire plug on Forsyth street.

Captain Soro intended to give a swimming exhibition at the Lynch quarry pond yesterday afternoon, but abandoned the idea because the weather was too bad for the safety of the bathers.

There is a tank of Captain Paul Boyton, and has given some fine swimming exhibitions, particularly in the bay off Galveston, the lake at Chicago, and the Mississippi river near New Orleans. His best record was half a mile in five minutes and fifty seconds, which he made swimming down stream.

At the end of the theatrical season Captain Soro intends to swim from St. Paul, Minn., to New Orleans, La., a distance of 2,000 miles. He will swim during the day and rest at night, and it will take him several weeks to make the trip.

He says that no man can remain in the water three days without giving up the ghost.

A BRILLIANT PAIR.

Dr. Lafferty, of Virginia, and Rev. Simon Peter Richardson on the Spine Platform.

It has been known in the state of Virginia for many years that Dr. John J. Lafferty is one of the most interesting men on the continent.

Without controversy he is one of the most brilliant editors in the Southern Methodist church. As a lecturer, he stands among the most interesting on the musical platform. He lectures on the city church, Feb. 20.

His object, "The Old and the New." To add interest to the occasion, and to simply make it complete, Dr. Simon Peter Richardson, of Athens, is to be present.

He will have a word to say in introducing the speaker of the evening. The brilliant Virginian and the witty Georgian on the same platform, combine an attraction sufficient to draw people from all over the state. It is safe to say, the Methodist preachers will come. They know Dr. Lafferty and they know Simon Peter Richardson.

There are deep, high and bright places in both of them, such as are not found in ordinary mortal. Their very names charm those who know them. The people of Atlanta are to be congratulated on the privilege of hearing Dr. Lafferty, introduced by Simon Peter Richardson.

RAIDING THE MOONSHINERS.

Revenue Agent Chapman After Them in Georgia, and Deputy Colquitt in Alabama.

Revenue Agent Chapman and party returned to the city yesterday from a raid in north Georgia.

They brought in three prisoners from Towns county—Fuller and Maney—and destroyed five distilleries in Rabun.

In the raiding party were Revenue Agent Chapman, Deputies Marshal Robinson, Cope and Flindley and Deputies Collector Alexander, Ware, Tumlin and Dunwoody.

Last Friday night Deputy Collector Wellborn Colquitt tried to capture some distillers on Sand Mountain, Alabama. One of the men of the party Colquitt was Western, a regular distiller.

Deputy Colquitt and his men encountered a small army of distillers, who drove them back and the same night burned the house of Western, who had informed on them.

THAT INTER-STATE DRILL.

Probability that the Drill and Encampment Will be Held.

Everything now points to the certainty of the proposed inter-state drill.

Between fifteen and twenty cantines of the different Georgia companies have signified their intention of attending the meeting to be held at the Gate City Guard armory on next Tuesday, February 19. Several more are yet to be heard from, but that the encampment will be held is almost an assured fact, as all who have been heard from so far are very enthusiastic over the outlook.

At the meeting on Tuesday night the matter will be fully discussed, and the date for holding the encampment set, and all the preliminaries arranged.

HE CAME NEAR IT.

William Addis Sues for Ten Thousand and Gets Three.

In city court yesterday the jury rendered a verdict of \$3,000 damages in the case of William Addis against the Georgia Pacific railroad.

Addis was employed in repairing the road, raising the track so as to put in new ties.

On March 8, 1888, he was so employed, and while the rails were propped up by jacks some of the men in charge knocked the jacks out and one of the rails fell on Addis's foot, mashing it.

He brought suit against the company for \$10,000, and the jury gave him one-third of his claim. How and Burton Smith, for plaintiffs, and Hopkins and Son, for the defendant.

A peculiar feature was the short time consumed in the trial. It was begun at 9 a.m. and concluded before the noon recess.

"One of the Braves."

Several members of the Atlanta fire department were on the streets yesterday selling tickets to the performance of "One of the Braves" which is to take place next week, and during the day over two hundred tickets were sold. Charles McCarthy takes the leading character in "One of the Braves."

Colonel Hulman, one of Georgia's ablest and most brilliant lawyers, and the fact of his connection with the case will cause additional interest to be felt here in its trial.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before eating you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, an efficacious drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Wakefulness, hysteria, and other diseases of the nervous system.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

On Monday evening next, at DeVille's opera house, will be given the semi-annual entertainment by the pupils of the Atlanta college of music, which is under the direction of Mr. Constantin Sternberg.

It will open with a concert, in which Misses May Alexander, Charlotte Elliott, Julia Baggett, May Fomeroy, Annie May Hall, Madeline Corp, Nellie Sims, Lula Burbridge, Lillie Burbridge, Alice Wellhouse, Nannie Nicholson, Evele Smith, Mary Thomas, Mrs. Flanders, Mr. Ed Cerv and Master Edwin Bak will take part.

The concert will be followed by an opera in one act, translated and adapted from the French by Mr. Constantin Sternberg. "The Miracle of the Roses," in which Miss Hattie Human and many of the above mentioned scholars take principal parts, and in which the college chorus will show up in splendid style.

Among others the programme embraces, arias from Traviata, Barber's Fréchette, solos by Schumann, Chopin and others. There will likewise be two piano quartettes and a grand duet for two pianos.

The entertainment will be one of the events of the season and will be attended by a large audience of the friends of the school.

22nd instant as the honored guest of the Michigan Republican club, and is booked for a short address upon that occasion.

The privileged few, who have found admittance to the last rehearsals, are perfectly delighted and unanimous in their opinion that the performance of the open will equal any of the previous performances.

The students will have good opportunities for their voices. They have been trained by Mr. and Mrs. Sternberg not only in their singing but also in their acting, grouping and dancing. Mr. Sternberg has in former times conducted grand operas in Germany, and is consequently experienced in these matters.

The exercises opened with an old fashioned revival hymn, sung by the girls without organ accompaniment. The voices mingled in perfect harmony. They were clear, ringing, rich and tender, as are all negro voices, and closing ones' eyes to the crowd of intelligent, educated faces and well dressed trim figures, the picture of old days returned; with the quaint old hymn, again these black people seemed clothed in homespun and covered, as to craniums, with red bandanas, as they picked the sleepy cotton, or hoed the corn.

It was a pretty suggestion, that old hymn from the throats of the negroes of the new south; it came to the ears like the patter of rain on a sunny day.

After this a conservative hymn was sung to the organ accompaniment, but it was not half so sweet or effective as the other.

When the last notes died away the organist played a march, and the thirty-five girls composing the "nurses" class marched in one by one down the center aisle and around up the left hand aisle, where they filed into seats at the side and in front of the rostrum. They were neat, untrammled, dark gowns, white cuffs and collars and aprons, and little white muslin caps with bands of black velvet defining the ruffles. It was a comely set of girls, and their bright, gentle faces would bring a sense of ease and comfort to the most querulous invalid.

Negro women, as a class, are born nurses, and no occupation suits them better.

They were in their days of slavery often preferred by their rich masters and mistresses to the latter's nearest relatives, and the children—why, who could bind a toe or put on a prosthesis, save their maids? They have such soft, easy ways, these black women, such smooth, fine hands, such light, soft treads and their hearts are full of sympathy for and anxiety to relieve suffering.

By nature, they are quiet, quick and unobtrusive in a sick room, and when to these instincts are added fine and intelligent training, a negro nurse means the best of all servers to the sick.

The hands of all those women before us were noticeably fine. They were large, slender, with tapering fingers and delicate hands, hands both strong and gentle, hands given up to the noblest and highest work that can be done by women—a work that exalts and purifies, that through its practical teaching imbues the nature with a higher and more useful self-immolation than that practiced by the saints of old.

A better trained and more intelligent class of nurses was never examined than those thirty-five colored girls.

Miss piano solo—Miss Maude Watson.

Address of the organist—Captain Gay.

Recitation—A. P. Hill.

Music—Miss McArthur.

The refreshments were quite nice, and served in gentlemanly style by waiters of young men, under the leadership of Messrs. Jennings and Shumper, as head waiters.

After refreshments several excellent parlor readings were made by Mr. Henry Sharp and Mr. P. Hill.

It was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present.

Mr. Henry B. May, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., left the city last Friday for an extended trip to Europe and the Holy Land.

He stopped over one day each in Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and sailed in the steamer Union on Saturday. He will be absent several months.

Mr. Richard Fervel, Mrs. Willson, Mrs. Miller, Miss Fervel, Mrs. Ferry and Misses Wall, from Missouri, are stopping with their relatives Mrs. William F. Reynolds, at West End.

Captain and Mrs. Harry Jackson entertained a few friends at dinner at their beautiful home last evening. The guests were Major and Mrs. Mims, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Grady, and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Angier, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles.

WORKING UP THE SENTIMENT.

President Wharton of the Southern League will soon reach Atlanta.

T. D. Wharton, editor of the New Orleans Spirit of the South, is making a tour of the principal cities which figured conspicuously in the old Southern league, for the purpose of reviving the spirit in baseball.

Mr. Wharton is now in Nashville and will be in a day or two visit Atlanta.

He says that last month representative baseball enthusiasts met in New Orleans, the cities of Memphis, Mobile and Atlanta being represented and that a league was partially formed which it was at first thought would go through, but which soon received a black eye by Dallas, because of Dallas' refusal to join in the league, but she was taken in upon her offering to give a royalty of \$25 on each game played in that city, in addition to the percentage or guarantee named by the league.

The withdrawal of Dallas, however, proved a blessing, as Charleston, Birmingham and Nashville did not want Dallas in the league on the basis of her geographical situation.

At Mobile Frank Lomax, Captain S. Dick Sherburn and R. K. Warren are all substantial citizens.

Mr. Wharton has a warm reception and tenured him strong financial support.

At Birmingham F. G. Shepherd and Mr. Wilson were found ready to take hold of the movement and give their earnest support, and Mr. Wheeler was found to have worked up considerable enthusiasm for the national game.

Mr. Wharton's idea is to have a salary limit of \$1,200 per month for each team in the league and thinks that good baseball talent can be secured at that figure. He has applied for protection for the league, and believes that he will secure it.

Dr. Crawford asked what should be expected of a nurse, and a scholar gave a perfect answer in these few words:

"She must have perfect health, must be quiet, neat, patient, systematic; must have good common sense and be gentle but firm."

And her duty towards patients was to make them as happy, contented and comfortable as possible, to carry out the physician's orders, however hard and mortifying they may be, to allow them to waver in confidence towards their physician. All people who have been sick will appreciate this exposition of how a nurse should act in a sick room.

"She must," said a scholar, "take off her wrap and bonnet before entering the room, and must not allow any one to come around a sick bed in wraps and bonnets. She must never whisper to any one in the room, nor sit on the side of a sick bed, nor rock in a chair, nor tickle toes, nor clink or click anything, and she must never kiss a patient."

After these answers questions were asked about ventilation, treatment of surgical cases, fevers, smallpox and many other diseases, and all the questions were answered with ready correctness. Then the answers were correctly given as to how they were to be used in an emergency, such as restoring a nearly drowned person, staunching wounds, relieving the bites of insects or the pain of burns, and the restoration of a person poisoned by morphine.

They were asked about the operation upon two children for subjects, and they did this fine work with deft and beautiful skill. The changing of sheets and the moving of a patient from one couch to another was illustrated by the skill of the nurse in the bed on the stage, as was also the dropping of medicine and the doses of medicine given to different cases.

The physicians present asked many questions all of which were answered with unfailing correctness, satisfactory replies being given as to the taking of temperature, the use of electricity, what to do in cases of fainting apoplexy and epilepsy, etc.

Dr. Crawford said that he had learned a great many new things about the treatment of patients, and of the great benefit to him hereafter, and all the physicians present were most interested and complimented the class upon their fine training and its intelligent reception.

Mr. Maury spoke of the beauty of the life of a nurse and of the glorious benefit such work as girls were doing would be to future generations.

Miss Fervel, who is the principal of this school and to whom fine and thorough systematic management is due, said that she had more demands for her nurses than she could supply and that all the girls had received splendid situations.

Major Sidney Root said: "Now, all that is needed is a hospital in which to put these girls to work; not a small affair, but a splendid one of comfortable, sick, poor, of our city. Mr. S. M. Davis has given land now for such a purpose right here in Atlanta, and now it remains for the rich people here to make their donations for the building. I have many friends at the north who would donate large sums, if the people here would lay a corner stone in the shape of money. Now, when I ask northern friends for money, they say, 'Why, why, we thought Atlanta was such a wealthy city. Why don't the citizens give their money for a hospital first before asking any other people to help?'"

Atlanta is going to have that hospital. She needs it, and must have it, and the good people here will give their good money for it, and when they do, it will be as noble and useful a fund as man ever made to God."

MAUDIE ANDREWS.

If you want to advertise your business and give satisfaction to your customers sell them the Grand Republic Cigars and Buffs. Sold by all reliable dealers.

TRAINED FOR NURSES.

THE INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF SPELMAN SEMINARY CLASSES.

SKILL SHOWED BY THE STUDENTS.

The Public Examination of the Nurse Training Class of Spelman Seminary, at Rockwell Hall Yesterday Was an Interesting Affair.

What the students Did.

A public examination of the nurses at Spelman seminary was held in the chapel of that building yesterday afternoon. Owing to the bad weather very few were present, but the audience was well worth a large audience, and all who were brave enough to face the elements went away better and brighter for the pleasure and instruction they had received.

Among others the programme embraces, arias from Traviata, Barber's Fréchette, solos by Schumann, Chopin and others. There will likewise be two piano quartettes and a grand duet for two pianos.

The entertainment will be one of the events of the season and will be attended by a large audience of the friends of the school.

<p

HAPPY FIREMEN.

**THE COMPROMISE EFFECTED IN
CREATES THE PAX.**

ALL DIFFERENCES ARE SETTLED.

Grand Chief Sergeant Secures an Amicable Adjustment of the Differences Between the Firemen of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and the Officers of the Company—Railroad News of Interest From Macon.

The locomotive firemen employed by the Western and Atlantic railroad were in fine spirits yesterday.

This was due to the happy settlement of their differences with the officials of that company. With this settlement comes an increase of pay, and this is calculated to make any laboring man smile from center to circumference.

For some time the pay of the firemen of the Western and Atlantic has been graded, with no allowance for doubling. The pay of a man upon entering the employ of the company was \$1.40 per day, \$1.60 per day after one year's service, and \$1.75 per day at the expiration of a term of three years service, or sooner if the fireman was placed on a ten wheel locomotive. The firemen wanted this compensation changed and asked for \$2 per day, or fifty per cent of the pay of an engineer, with extra compensation for doubling.

A committee of Kenesaw Lodge called Mr. Sergeant, the grand chief of the brotherhood, to Atlanta, and by means of a conference with President Brown, General Superintendent Anderson and Master Machinist Collier, an amicable adjustment of all differences between the men and the company was reached.

This settlement was made upon the basis of a compromise, which is that all passenger and ten wheel firemen are to receive \$1.85 per day, and 17½ cents per hour for lay out time, and, when doubled, the same proportion is allowed. All other firemen, including yard men, are to get \$1.75 per day and 17½ cents per hour for lay out time, and when doubled, the same proportion.

No written contracts were made between the men and the company. The firemen, it is said, made several demands upon the company independent of the one asking for increase of their pay to \$2 per day all around, but these demands were not acceded to, and, when discussed, were withdrawn.

The firemen when interviewed yesterday, with reference to the settlement of their differences with the company, stated that they were perfectly satisfied.

A locomotive engineer of the company speaking of the adjustment of the claims of the firemen, said: "Why, they should be well satisfied. I think they are being well paid, in view of the fact that a fireman is never held responsible for anything by the railroad company that he is working for. If anything goes wrong the officials hop on the engineer, and not on his fireman."

"I have often noticed in the papers complimentary articles with reference to conductors, crediting them with having carried their trains through to their destination on quick time. Now, did you ever stop and consider that the conductor has very little to do with the quick time that is made? The engineer is the one that runs the train, and the conductor. The former is putting all of his wits to work to see how he can utilize his steam to the best advantage, so as to make time, while the conductor is seated in a coach, furnishing no more ingenuity in running the train rapidly, than one of his passengers. However, I am not complaining in the least of this. All that I want is good pay. They are welcome to the notices."

RAILROAD POINTERS.

President Raoul—Handsome Premiums—A New Route—Other Railroads.

MACON, Ga., February 15. (Special.)—Captain W. G. Raoul, president of the Mexican National railroad, spent yesterday in Macon as the guest of Colonel John E. Jones. He attended the meeting of the stockholders of the Southwestern road yesterday and was re-elected a director. This morning he left for Bolingbrook where he will remain a few days. He has been here on a tour for a week. President Raoul is enjoying good health, says his road is prospering and the Maconites and Georgians employed on his line are doing well. He is taking the train to go to the City of Mexico via the Mexican National, a distance of 2,110 miles in four days. President Raoul's road is 1,217 miles long.

A GOOD SCHEME.

The Georgia Southern and Florida management are doing all in their power to give the public reliable and prompt service. The management to secure a good system of punctual performances, as follows:

Opening of Providence Infirmary.

The undesigned executive committee charged with the administration of the Providence infirmary, located at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, announce that it is now open for reception of patients, being fitted up in all respects as a first class private hospital.

The institution is prepared to accommodate male and female patients, in separate departments, including children and lying-in women, and has all the appliances for comfort and convenience.

The building has been completely remodeled and entirely refurnished, the outfit of the apartments being tasteful and elegant, and competent nurses attend to all wants of the sick.

Every variety of cases not contagious or insanitary receives appropriate treatment in the surgical, medical, gynaecological and obstetrical departments under the care of a professional staff, composed of Drs. J. S. Powell, D. B. Bizzell, A. G. Hobbs and W. S. Elkins, together with the undersigned. One of this staff will be in daily attendance at the infirmary to meet all the requirements of the sick.

Communications may be addressed to any member of the staff, or to the Providence infirmary director.

SMITH DISCHARGED.
The Evidence is Considered Such as to Warrant His Release.

Mr. T. M. Smith is a free man. Judge King heard the evidence in the case yesterday afternoon and discharged the prisoner.

Mr. Wolfe, his son, and the negro who, with one other witness, all testified to substantially the same story that we printed Thursday, which was Mr. Smith's version of the affair.

Mr. Smith, a negro who was accidentally passing at the time of the occurrence, and his testimony was not very strong and was not corroborated.

Judge King did not feel warranted in holding him and discharged the prisoner.

Diseases of an exhaustive nature that have a tendency to create an unnatural feeling such as fatigue, lassitude and great weakness throughout the system owe their origin to a lack of iron in the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters will restore the blood to its natural healthful condition. Get the blood pure by using this remedy and disease will be quickly vanquished.

Telephone 334 Coal.

Prime nut coal \$3.50 per ton. Prompt delivery. J. Wilson.

J. J. DUFFY to the Front Again.

Strawberries! Strawberries! Strawberries!

The first of the season! The only first-class grocery in Atlanta. Always has what people want. Twenty-five kinds of vegetables for your dinner Sunday. If you want to get the delicacies of the season you will find everything you want at Duffy's. I have got the finest turkeys, ducks, and chickens you ever saw. I am the only merchant in Atlanta today that has any nice poultry. Other fellows have got nothing but icehouse stock. I want the people of Atlanta to do their trading with me. I always have something nice for them, and if you will come to my store today I will make you all feel happy. I will have 100 dozen celery, 50 boxes Indian river oranges, 25 pounds of those fine Malaga grapes. Now, there is one thing I want to ask the good housewives of this city to do, and that is to stop trading with those old fogey grocery men, who are always excusing themselves for something they have sent you that was bad. Do your trading with the only live groceryman that Atlanta has ever had, and I will save you money. Let every one come and see me today.

J. J. DUFFY,

57 Peachtree.

On special invitation Dr. A. G. Thomas will preach a sermon to the medical and dental students of the various colleges in the city tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Atlanta street. All students, medical and dental men and the public are cordially invited to hear this sermon.

LAST DAY!

Today is the last day of our great 25 per cent discount sale. \$25 suit for \$18.75, \$22.50 suit for \$16.88, and so on down. Fetzer & Pharr, Clothiers, 12 Whitehall street.

Current Literature.

A large stock of all kinds to select from. A complete list of London Libraries for four months and copies always on hand, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Glen Mary Prime Nut Coal \$3.50 Per Ton.

Coal elevator, 20 Magnolia street. Telephone No. 334. J. C. Wilson, sole agent.

Peace on earth and good will towards all men, is how you feel when you light a Grand Regal Cigar or Buffo. Sold by all reliable dealers.

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G. Roy, M. D.,

J. McF. Gaston, M. D.,

Wm. Perrin Nicolson, M. D.,

Executive Committee.

Atlanta, Ga., January 20th, 1889.

100 m.

Theatrical and Sporting News.

For the latest and best theatrical and sporting news, read the New York Dramatic News and Sporting Age. For sale at John Miller's, under opera house.

A CARD.

We have just received a fresh car load of that sweet Royal Patent Flour, the name of all flour, the housewife's delight. If you are a special fancy cake, bread or pie to make and want an extra quality pastry, be sure you come to our store, buy one sack of Royal Patent Flour and you will, after a trial, be convinced that it is the finest flour to be had. During the coming week we will receive about 800 pounds of that fancy Jersey Butter and the price is 45 cents per pound. We have just received a new stock of white, crisp Saratoga chips, which we receive weekly, and have a very fancy new cracker, milk biscuit, which we think is the finest in Atlanta. We ask a trial and your judgment. We will receive two new lots of Dove Hams, small, during this week; come early and select the size you want. It is a hard matter to get first class hams. We are happy to announce to our friends that we can furnish you with an extra fancy quality—the purest, best in the market.

Major Berkeley reached this city yesterday from the South.

Major Whitehead, traffic manager of the Central is still in the city.

T. S. Davant, of the East Tennessee, is at the Kimball.

W. H. Walker, of the Texas Pacific, has gone to Augusta.

Ernest Shook, of the Richmond and Danville, came over from Montgomery last night.

Salvation Oil has proved that a cheap article sometimes is better than a high priced goods.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass Angostura Bitters before meals. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effective relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bremen Coughs." Price 25cts. Sold only in boxes.

Mr. Jerry R. Taylor, Traveling Salesman, says: I always carry Bradyrotin in my grip.

GENTLEMEN—I was afflicted for nine years with female troubles, of a most painful character, by which my health was broken down. All the efforts made by different physicians, and the use of various remedies were of no avail. I had almost despaired of ever being cured, when a friend of mine, who was a physician, now happy to inform you, that after three months use of the medicine, I am entirely relieved.

Mrs. M. J. FOWLER,

Ridgefield, Ga.

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Telephone 334 Coal.

Prime nut coal \$3.50 per ton. Prompt delivery. J. Wilson.

STILSON,

JEWELER,

55 WHITEHALL ST.

Reliable Goods,

Fair Dealing.

Bottom Prices.

Telephone 334 Coal.

Prime nut coal \$3.50 per ton. Prompt delivery. J. Wilson.

J. J. DUFFY to the Front Again.

Strawberries! Strawberries! Strawberries!

The first of the season! The only first-class grocery in Atlanta. Always has what people want. Twenty-five kinds of vegetables for your dinner Sunday. If you want to get the delicacies of the season you will find everything you want at Duffy's. I have got the finest turkeys, ducks, and chickens you ever saw. I am the only merchant in Atlanta today that has any nice poultry. Other fellows have got nothing but icehouse stock. I want the people of Atlanta to do their trading with me. I always have something nice for them, and if you will come to my store today I will make you all feel happy. I will have 100 dozen celery, 50 boxes Indian river oranges, 25 pounds of those fine Malaga grapes. Now, there is one thing I want to ask the good housewives of this city to do, and that is to stop trading with those old fogey grocery men, who are always excusing themselves for something they have sent you that was bad. Do your trading with the only live groceryman that Atlanta has ever had, and I will save you money. Let every one come and see me today.

J. J. DUFFY,

57 Peachtree.

See Our Elegant Stock

—OF—

Artists, and Remarque Proof Etchings

Before buying your presents of any kind. We have a fine assortment of the best published.

Picture Frames Made to Order

The largest stock of all the latest designs in mouldings and the finest workmanship. All sizes and shapes. Mats for portraits made to order. Artists' materials. Complete assortment at lowest price.

THORNTON & GRUBB.

Telephone 334 Coal.

Prime nut coal \$3.50 per ton. Prompt delivery. J. Wilson.

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Artists, and Remarque Proof Etchings

Before buying your presents of any kind. We have a fine assortment of the best published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEXICAN ONYX.

Tables, Pedestals, Clocks and Cabinets, with polished brass trimmings. New assortment just received. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.

THE TRIPOD
PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.,
—MAUFACTURERS OF—

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,
White Lead, Oil, Graining and Dis-
temper Colors,

Carriage Paints, Etc
Office 45 Decatur St. Factory 331 Decatur St.
Atlanta, Georgia.

How is your watch running? Do you think it needs cleaning? Hadn't you better get it fixed right away? We do, all kinds of watch work, and do it right, or if you want to buy a time piece we can suit you in style, quality and price. We know we can please you in every respect and all we ask is a trial.

J.R. Watts & Co.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
44 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON

J. C. HENDRIX & CO
4 Acres Washington Street.

4 ACRES CAPITOL AVENUE
12 room mansion, Garnett street, near center; all conveniences, just the place for a physician's house and office.

5 room house, double hall and verandas, corner

Haynes & Rhodes street; large corner lot; a first class home; owner left the city and directs us to sell.

5 room house, large lot, Capital avenue.

5 room house, water and gas, large lot, corner Luckie and Foundry streets.

4 room new house, large lot, Chamberlain street.

6 room house, large lot, Young street at a bargain.

5 room house, large lot, 50x100 South Pryor street.

60x160 Formwalt, west side.

50x25 West Pryor street, \$500.

50x150 South Pryor st. e. \$500.

50x150 Fortiess avenue, \$550.

50x150 Fortiess avenue, \$550.

50x150 Fortiess avenue, \$550.

60x150 Capitol avenue, \$550.

70x90 Luckie street.

50x150 South Pryor street.

50x150 Main street, \$500.

60x200 East Jones street, \$700.

50x107 Gresham street, \$400.

70x170 Boulevard, \$1,000.

50x150 Peachtree street, \$1,000.

60x130 Pine near Spring, \$1,100.

100x100 Magnolia, \$1,800.

50x150 Georgia avenue dummy line, cheap.

50x150 South Pryor, \$1,500.

50x150 South Pryor and Georgia avenue, \$1,600.

9 acres West End.

10x150 Peachtree street, \$2,500.

60x150 Washington street, \$3,000.

60x200 Wheat street, \$700.

60x150 Peachtree street on dummy line, \$800.

60x200 Capitol avenue, \$1,600.

If you wish to sell, buy or rent property call on us.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO., 31 South Broad Street.

Seidenberg & Co's.
Best 5c Cigar. C. O.
Tyner.

ATLANTA GLASS COMPANY
WE MANUFACTURE
FLINT, GREEN AND AMBER
BOTTLES, DRUGGISTS'
PRESCRIPTION AND PACKING
BOTTLES.

Also Flint and Amber Flasks and Beer Bottles of all
kinds. Bottles, Bitters and Schnapps Bottles.
Also Superior Crimped Top Flint Lamp Chimneys.
Dealers in these goods can save money by purchas-
ing from us.

ATLANTA GLASS CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
1st col sp abv weather in

THE
Weather Report.

INDICATIONS:
WASHINGTON, February 15.—Indi-
cations for Georgia:
Heavy rain, warmer; easterly
winds.

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.
UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GA., February 15.—1 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of
actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m., Seventy-fifth Me-
ridian time.

STATIONS.
Barometer
Thermometer
Insw. Therm.
Wind.
Direction
Velocity
Rainfall
Weather.

Pensacola 30.00 64.62 SE 8 .00 Cloudy.
Mobile 20.00 64.64 S 12 .00 Foggy.
Montgomery 30.00 64.64 S 6 .00 Rain.
New Orleans 29.78 70.62 SE 12 .00 Rain.
Galveston 29.78 62.62 S 12 .18 Cloudy.
Palestine 29.70 65.62 SE — .76 Rain.

Corpus Christi
Dallas
Rio Grande City

LOCAL OBSERVATION.
(Central Time.)
TIME OF OBSER-
VATION.

7 a. m. 30.08 51.49 SE 6 .94 Rain.
7 p. m. 30.06 52.32 E 11 .81 Foggy.

Minimum Thermometer..... 54

Total rainfall..... 49

1.58

M. H. PERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.

The "T" indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

GENERAL LEWIS FOR P. M.

HE IS A FULL-FLEDGED CANDI-
DATE FOR THE OFFICE.

AND WILL BE LIBERALLY INDORSED.

There is no reason why General Lewis shouldn't draw his pay as a Retired Army Officer and the Salary of Postmaster at the same time—he will be a candidate for the office—the politicians for him.

General Lewis is a full-fledged candidate for the postmastership.

And he is receiving the backing of the leading colored republicans.

That is, the leading politicians.

At a meeting held at Columbus Wimbish's last night the postoffice matter was fully discussed. It will be remembered that the Wimbish and Bucker factions of local republicans each put out a ticket, one headed by General Lewis for postmaster, the other by "Billy" Wilson. The Buckerites were the Wilson men. It seems now, however, that they have gone back on their first love, and, shaking hands across the bloody chasm, are enthusiastic supporters of General Lewis.

The objection to Wilson is that he is not a politician. Just why those who oppose Wilson on these grounds should support General Lewis is not quite evident; but Jackson McHenry expressed the sentiment of these politicians the other day when he said:

"Billy Wilson! Hub! Billy Wilson ain't no more republican than Rutherford. What did he ever do for the negroes? We had rather have Rutherford in there than Wilson."

GENERAL LEWIS A CANDIDATE.

"Are you a full-fledged candidate for the postmaster?" General Lewis was asked yesterday.

"Well, it looks that way," he said. "I have been up there mailing some letters, and while there took a general survey of the surroundings."

"It is said that in case you were to accept the office of postmaster you would lose your army half-pay."

"There is nothing at all in that. A great many retired officers like myself hold government positions. The only question ever raised was whether retired army officers could hold the consular position, which carried them out of the country, and that, I think, was settled in the case of General Adam Badeau, who was, you remember, consul under Grant. General Badeau had a suit against the government for salary during that time, and I understand, won it."

"What is the difference between the consular position and the other government positions."

"I don't exactly understand why the distinction is made," answered General Lewis.

"This is true, however. I cannot leave the country without first receiving the permission of the government; but, on the other hand, the government has no right to demand service from me unless I ask it. There may be some special statute relative to consular positions, but what this is I don't exactly understand."

"Then you think there will be no trouble in your holding the office of postmaster in case it was offered you?"

"None at all. I have a friend in Buffalo, a retired army officer like myself, who was for years collector of customs there. There are many instances of the sort, and I am sure if selected by President Harrison, I could hold the position."

It is needless to say that there are more applicants than places.

Yet each wants office.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

A number of the leading republican lights were at last night's meeting and a right lively discussion was the result. These leaders are anxious to relieve the postmaster—whichever he may be—of the onerous duties incident upon his acceptance of the office, and are, therefore, according to the report, at a slate, naming the lucky person who will fill the minor positions.

It is needless to say that there are more applicants than places.

Why are the Grand Republic Cigars and Buffs like a running horse? Because they are built right and got the stock in them.—Old sport. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Fashion

All the late fashion magazines and periodicals at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

JUMBO IS PUNCTUAL.

The City Hall Clocks Are Now Set to Con-
form to His Movements.

City Warden Hunter has the reputation of being one of the most punctual of Atlanta's officials.

Hunter's office hours are from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 12 m. to 1 p. m. At this time he can be found in his office, and at any other hour of the day any one in search of him is likely to find him at one place as another, for he is on the go constantly when away from his office.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called to see him several times yesterday, and in every instance found him in his office and at the same hour.

"When can I see Mr. Hunter?" one of the janitors of the city hall was asked.

"Well, sir, now that's a hard question unless you come during office hours. You can find him there, as he moves by the striking of the clock. When the clock is striking 8 o'clock in the morning you will see Mr. Hunter coming in the door, and when it strikes 12 o'clock you will see him going out."

As the clock strikes 12 o'clock Mr. Hunter walks into his office, and when it strikes 12 o'clock he walks out. Since he took charge of the office he has not varied from this a half minute. I never saw such a man. He beats all the other men in the building when it comes down to being prompt in his movements."

"Doesn't he come in through the day?" was asked.

"Yes, sir; but you can't count on him being here at any time out of office hours. He is business man, up to the handle and keeps going all the time."

PLURISY PAINS, ASTHMATIC, and all Throat Ailments, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Sheriff Thomas makes a payment every day, and he says it amounts to about \$1,000 per day.

There was \$29,000 or \$30,000 behind when the B. & S. was issued, and there will probably be a good deal left for levy and sale, even after all the delinquents who are disposed to avoid extra expense have paid in.

NO SAVING.

Judge Van Epps has had a number of written notices posted on the walls of his courtroom.

These notices set forth the fact that no smoking will be allowed in the room during any day when court is in session.

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